

BOOK REVIEWS

well-labeled, adjacent line drawings that illustrate the text. The chapter on artifacts is particularly helpful, enabling the newcomer to grasp which sonographic findings are significant and which are not.

The book does not have a section on ultrasonography of the vascular system or the parathyroids, and only a scanty section on neurosonology of the newborn head, but much of the neural investigation has occurred since the book was published. Elaboration on obtaining A-mode scans of the head for midline determination suggests this technique is more useful than it is, since computerized tomography has really supplanted this test.

The book is not an encyclopedic treatise on ultrasound, and does not address itself to such intricacies as the lobar and segmental anatomy of the liver, but, in general, it is a lucid compact exposition of the basics and, as such, an appropriate tool for those who are in training, or in the initial stages of their ultrasound exposure.

Manual of Ultrasonography, as an introduction to ultrasound, is a successful, effective and well-organized volume.

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PROFILE OF THE RESIDENCY TRAINED FAMILY PHYSICIAN IN THE UNITED STATES 1970-1979—Editor: John P. Geyman, MD, Professor and Chairman, Department of Family Medicine, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 292 Madison Avenue, New York City (10017), 1981. 68 pages, \$12.00 (paperback).

This short (68 page) report has as its goal a description of the residency-trained family practice physicians reviewed through the years 1970 to 1979. Dr. John Geyman used four sources of information, which follow the same general pattern for tracking resident graduates. The experience at the University of Minnesota, the Medical College of Virginia, the University of Washington and New York State programs, as well as the American Academy of Family Physicians, gives solid data, and serves to identify and describe the family physicians of this era. An interpretation of this material and its implications are then given as a final chapter.

The material is presented in an organized and superbly edited fashion to make it easily comparable. There are surprising similarities in the findings of the study. The persons presenting these studies are the leaders in the academic training of family practice physicians. The stated goal of describing practice patterns, perceptions and geographic distributions of residency-trained family practice physicians in the United States is achieved. The highlights of the booklet are that a majority of the physician graduates of the family practice programs are continuing to practice as family physicians, for the most part, in association with other physicians. Review of the hospital privileges of the physicians profiled has disclosed that over 90 percent have a hospital practice and have hospital privileges. Two thirds of the graduates provide obstetrical care, a third have privileges for complicated obstetrics. Two thirds participate in surgeries for major surgical procedures, and almost all include minor surgical procedures in their office practices. There is a low percentage of hospital privilege denial. There is a large participation in teaching part time. Most of the graduates of the programs surveyed felt that their training had resulted in good preparation for practice, high satisfac-

tion with practice and gravitation to smaller nonmetropolitan areas. This indicated that family practice was reaching a goal of training doctors who will deliver care in underserved areas. There is a high retention rate of graduates of the programs in the state where the training took place.

To all doctors and other persons interested in the delivery of health care, this unique and well-designed attempt to review family practice training during the last ten years will serve as a landmark. The new specialty of family practice and the doctors that the family practice residency training programs graduate are achieving goals and objectives set by the family practice movement, and to a certain extent those set by certain legislative bodies. To anyone interested in health care policy this honest attempt to assess the impact of a new specialty on the health care delivery of the nation is helpful. This slim volume is a must in the library of any serious student of family medicine and health care.

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WILLIS'S OXFORD LECTURES—Edited and Introduced by Kenneth Dewhurst, TD, DPhil, FRCPsych. Sandford Publications, Manor House, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxford OX4 4YN, England. 181 pages. Price: 9 English Pounds, limited to 750 copies.

Thomas Willis, the discoverer of the anastomosis connecting the blood vessels at the base of the brain, received his undergraduate and medical education at Oxford and set himself up in a very successful practice in London at the age of 25. He died in 1675 and was posthumously honored by being buried among England's great in Westminster Abbey.

Although he is best known for his eponymic circle and his studies in neuroanatomy, he was, in fact, widely interested in all aspects of medicine and pharmacology. This is evident from his many and important published writings, and more even from the variety of subjects of the lectures he gave at Oxford University. In addition to the breadth and depth of his clinical knowledge and the astuteness of his observations, Willis was also famous for the elegant style he used in his oral and written presentations.

Following the practice of his day, Willis gave his lectures in Latin, and we owe Professor Kenneth Dewhurst a debt of gratitude for having made the lectures available to us in a flawless translation into English.

In doing so, Professor Dewhurst has opened up the works of yet one more of the great English physicians whose lives and writings he has been publishing in the past decades. It is interesting that in addition to six books dealing with various aspects of English medicine, Professor Dewhurst has also published an excellent and insightful book on the German poet Friedrich Schiller. Schiller also had had a complete medical training and his medical and psychological writings have been translated by Dewhurst into English from the original German.

It so happens that the book here reviewed, *Thomas Willis's Oxford Lectures*, far exceeds the often too-narrow concerns of physicians; it also is a valuable addition to the libraries of the laymen whose interests include the cultural and scientific thought of 17th century England.

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